

POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION  
% U.S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM  
3501 NEW YORK AVE. NE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
SILVER SPRING, MD  
PERMIT NO. 2359

PBA Newsletter: Published by the Potomac Bonsai Association, Inc., a non-profit organization, in the interests of its affiliate member clubs and societies.

Circulation: Over 300 internationally on a monthly basis.

Corresponding membership: \$6.50 for 12 monthly PBA Newsletters.

PBA Membership includes 12 monthly PBA Newsletters- covered by part of the annual membership dues.

For Corresponding Membership: Make check payable to Potomac Bonsai Association and mail it to M. Hersh, 102 Devon Ct., Silver Springs, MD 20910.

Advertising rates: monthly - \$5.00 for 1/4 page, \$10.00 for half a page, \$15.00 for a full page with 20% reduction for ads that run 3 or more months.

Send advertisements and articles to J.F. Koetsch, 6709 Caneel Ct., Springfield, VA 22152, (703) 569-9378

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Vol 11 No 1 January 85

POTOMAC  
BONSAI  
ASSOCIATION

# Newsletter

ISSN 0160-9521



## NATIONAL BONSAI FOUNDATION

The NATIONAL BONSAI FOUNDATION has announced that they will hold a bonsai auction on March 30, 1985 at the U.S. National Arboretum. The proceeds of this will go to the building of the American Bonsai Pavilion. What a perfect opportunity to support something I think we all believe in and to acquire some great trees at the same time!

The auction is planned for all day Saturday and the emphasis will be on plant material - finished trees and good bonsai stock, though pots and other bonsai-related materials are being donated also. Some of your favorite "bonsai biggies" have already pledged trees for the auction, and we plan to publish the names of all the donors up through the March issue of the Newsletter so that you'll be able to appreciate the scope of the auction.

You should also be thinking about what you wish to donate yourself, and a "registration form" will be published each month also. By the end of March your trees should be well out of storage, and there's plenty of time for you to plan ahead and decide. As NBF is a non-profit educational organization, your donations will be tax-deductible and you will receive a receipt following the auction.

Come and bring your trees and your checkbooks and let's make this auction a rousing success for the American Pavilion!

*Mary*

Mary Holmes  
Auction Chairman

(Continued on the next page)

DONORS: (as of November 1984)

Dr. David Andrews  
Vaughn and Donna Banting  
Mark and Marion Borchers  
Doris Froning  
David Garvin  
Marion Gyllenswan  
Mary Holmes  
Janet Lanman

Felix Laughlin  
Muriel Leeds  
Dr. Richard Meszler  
Dan Robinson  
Chase Rosade  
Jean Smith  
Jerry Stowell  
Bill Valavanis

The above letter from Mary Holmes indicates one more way in which attempts are being made to finance the American Pavilion, a project to which bonsai aficionados from all over the country are rallying to support. In spite of the fact that the pavilion will be located at the National Arboretum and that natives of the Washington, D.C., area will benefit the most from the pavilion, it is most heartwarming to know that even as far as California, bonsaiists are rallying to support the project. The following is abstracted from GOLDEN STATEMENTS July/August 1984 published by the Golden State Bonsai Federation of California. It will serve as a memory refresher for those who know about the project and also acquaint those who are unfamiliar with it.

AMERICAN PAVILION NEWS

Work is progressing on the plans for the American Bonsai Pavilion and the Bonsai Complex at the U. S. National Arboretum, as you can see from the renderings on the page which follows the participation blank for the auction on the next page.

The American Pavilion will be used for the display of trees styled and trained in America. Approximately 180 linear feet of benches will be provided. A work room, winter storage area and administrative space will be included.

The Pavilion will be situated to the east of the existing Japanese Pavilion and garden. Both of the Pavilions will be integral and major parts of the proposed National Bonsai Complex, which is being designed by Mr. Masao Kinoshita to tell the story of the historical development of the art of bonsai from China to Japan to America and other parts of the world.

Some 75 individuals and 18 Bonsai Clubs have already joined the Foundation in support of this exciting project. Want you join them? Everyone's help is needed to raise the estimated \$500,000 required to finish the American Pavilion by 1986 (the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Japanese Pavilion to exhibit that nation's gift to this country in honor of the United States of America Bicentennial).

Membership Categories:

Charter \$5000 Benefactor \$1000 Patron \$ 500  
Sponsor \$ 250 Sustainer \$ 100 Family \$ 25  
Contributor \$ 25

Please send your tax deductible contribution to:

The National Bonsai Foundation, Inc.  
The U. S. National Arboretum  
3501 New York Avenue, N.E.  
Washington, DC 20002

# THE NATIONAL BONSAI FOUNDATION

is pleased to announce the auction of some of the best American bonsai

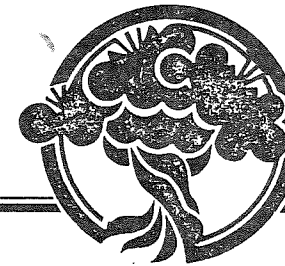
March 30th, 1985  
at The National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.

Many bonsai have already been donated by some of the finest artists in America

Finished bonsai • stock material • bonsai-related items

10 to 5 Sat. March 30th  
late registration 9-10  
viewing at 9:30

donations are tax deductible



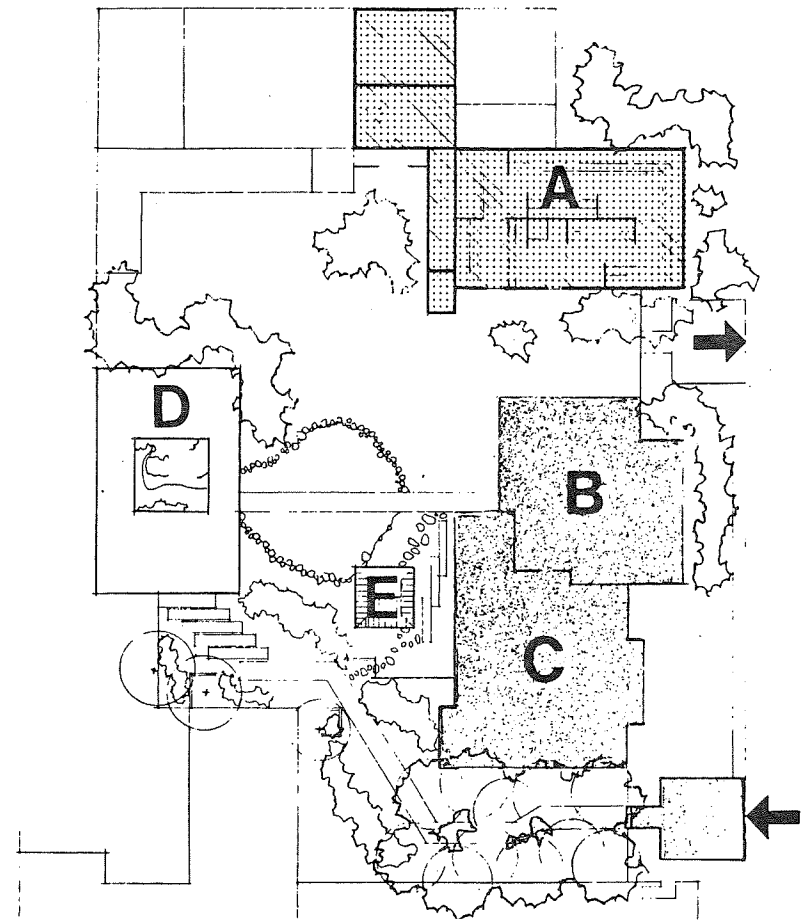
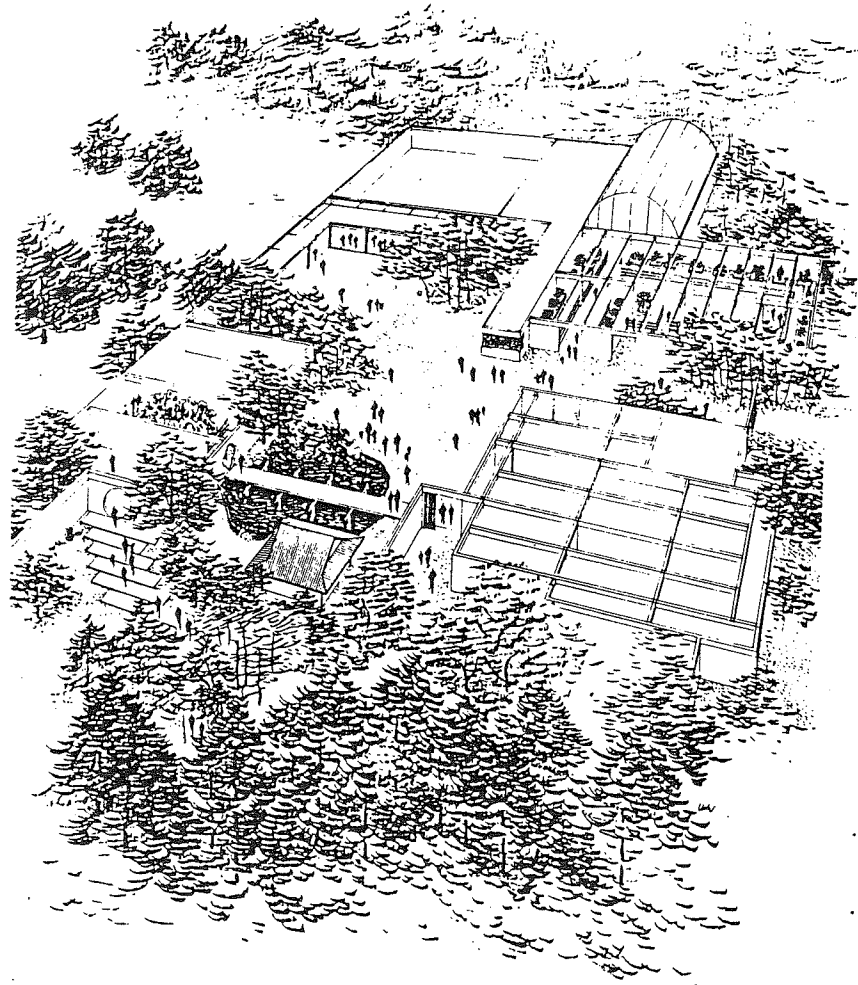
Recommended Lodgings within a short distance from the National Arboretum:

BUDGET MOTOR INN 529-3900  
1615 New York Ave. N.E.  
ECONOLODGE 832-3200  
1600 New York Ave. N.E.  
HOLIDAY INN 832-3500  
2700 New York Ave. N.E.  
MASTER HOSTS INN 832-8600  
1917 Bladensburg Rd. N.E.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tree \_\_\_\_\_ Style of tree \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Years in training \_\_\_\_\_ Source \_\_\_\_\_  
Estimated Value \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you plan to attend personally \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mail to Mary Holmes

For information contact:  
MARY HOLMES  
1676 Walleye Drive, Crofton, MD 21114  
(301) 721-1309



**BONSAI COMPLEX**  
**U. S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM**

- A. Proposed American Bonsai Pavilion
- B. Existing Japanese Bonsai Pavilion
- C. Existing Japanese Garden
- D. Future Chinese Bonsai Pavilion and Garden
- E. Future Tea House and Koi Pond

# BLACK PINE SPROUT CUTTING TECHNIQUE

from Japanese Articles by Seiji Yoshida and  
Chokusou Shoumatsu

Translated by Jules Koetsch

Foreword: Among tree species used for bonsai by the Japanese, black pine appears to be in their mind the king of them all. Aside from the fact that Japanese black pine holds a highly respected place in the Japanese culture, dwarfing the needles and compacting their growth has been a never ending challenge to the bonsai artist. The following article will attempt to describe the latest technique for creating short needles and containing the growth or lengths of the branches.

A few years ago Mr. James Stopfer, editor of The Bonsai Society of Greater New York's Bonsai Bulletin, sent me a Xeroxed copy of a portion of book pertaining to the raising of black pine bonsai. It proved to be a description of the latest technique in a book by Mr. Suji Yoshida containing notes while he was under the tutelage of Mr. Saichi Tsuzuki. Mr. Tsuzuki is one of the most famous bonsai masters who among other things, introduced the now famous zuishou white pine. Translating the portion of Mr. Yoshida's book was in itself a challenge to the translator. However, Thekla Morris who edits not one but two bonsai publications, Bonsai Clubs International and Florida Bonsai, sent quite by surprise just before last Christmas a book in Japanese titled "Japanese Black Pine Techniques" by Chokusou Shoumatsu. The portion of the book pertaining to the black pine technique when translated proved to be a big help in understanding the process.

The article that follows is a merging of translations of both authors' descriptions and of the pictures in them.

---

A disparity is considered to exist between black pine and the remaining species of trees used for bonsai because in cultivating a black pine to be a bonsai, one of its faults is that a long time elapses in the raising of the tree to ultimately have needles which are reduced in size. Today the effort to shorten needles turns out to be not as much trouble as it was for the bonsai artists of yesteryear.

In the days before World War II, the accepted practise was not to fertilize too often; not repot often to restrain the root growth; and to suppress the occurrence of any empty lengths of foliage along the branches; and also to cut secondary sprouts when they appeared.

(Note: Secondary sprouts are those which emerge after the candles have sprouted needles during a May timeframe.)

However, before the Sprout Cutting Technique came into being the bonsai community used and is still using the Short Needle Method which involves cutting the secondary sprouts after they have emerged and grown, - sometime between June 20th and July 10th. However, compared to the Sprout Cutting Technique, the Short Needle Method is not as effective in increasing the strength of the branches, restraining the length of the branches, and at the same time shortening the needles. The Short Needle Technique is simpler than the Sprout Cutting Technique. Hence, the Sprout Cutting Technique, because it requires a lot of work, may be hard to swallow in its entirety, and one may, as a consequence over a period of time, neglect doing one or more steps and break the sequence. If the routine is thus broken, - maintaining the shape of the bonsai will have been lost and it will be impossible for the tree to regain a beautiful appearance.

## BENEFITS OF SPROUT CUTTING

In a mouthfull, the Sprout Cutting Technique as opposed to the Short Needle Method, has a sequence of 3 steps that must be done if one wishes to see the true benefits of the Sprout Cutting Technique. First of all, between May 1st to 10th removal of the candles (candle or "midori" plucking), secondly during June 20th to July 10th cut sprouts, and lastly breaking off of the sprouts, - those 3 work segments are so-designated the Sprout Cutting Technique.

Thus the Sprout Cutting Technique (removal of candles, sprout cutting, and breaking off of sprouts) together with the familiar techniques of removing needles in December through January with pruning once every 5 years is the worthwhile combination. Consequently as time passes, keep in mind the work that is to be carried out and do not neglect to do them at the specified times.

Needle Removal - Pruning, as the growth emerges, must be done in accordance with the paragraphs that follow in order to pay-off. If the procedures are carried out properly, the needles will be short and uniform in length, the sprouts will share the tree's energy equally and the black pine will be beautiful with a compact structure and a shape that can be maintained as long as one wishes.

In order that the essential procedures of the Sprout Cutting Technique can be firmly imbedded in one's mind, the explanations which follow, to be more easily understood, are matched with illustrations.

Also to keep the inner branches healthy so that they do not become weak, it is advantageous not to neglect cutting candles. In essence, sprouts will have put out growth from the Winter into the Spring so that new needles will be ready to appear in May from the new midori or candles. Those new needles besides giving the tree a poor appearance, will be an obstacle to the sun reaching the inner branches as well as a hindrance to the inner branches receiving good air movement. If such be the case, the removal of those midori is done so that the secondary sprouts which form do not open until Summer thereby permitting the inner sprouts to grow strong and healthy.

## PLUCKING GREEN CANDLES (MIDORI)

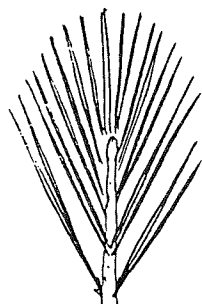
Some black pine candles will have reached their full lengths of Spring growth between May 1st and 10th. (Translator's note: This period of time may vary depending on your locale and prior weather conditions.) At that time, the growth on a young tree, as they say, is not even tolerably uniform.

The heaviest growth occurs in the sprouts at the tips of the branches (and those candles are nicknamed "shotguns" or "gunbarrels"). Once the growth of those needles has matured, then the needles will shade the inner sprouts and the chances that inner sprouts will grow to fill-in in the proper proportions are extremely small. Hence it is appropriate that before June 20th to July 10th, the candle sprouts or midori are removed when their needles are ready to burst forth so that the tree's energy can go into the sprouts that are still tightly closed. In 7 to 10 days after removing the candles, secondary sprouts will emerge at the cuts. (See the accompanying illustrations.) Also the newly started secondary sprouts will share in the tree's energy and have the ability to grow in size and strength.

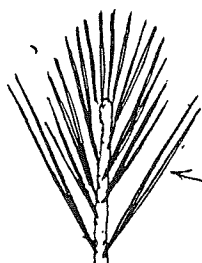
A distinction should be drawn between selecting newer candles and mature candles for removal. By removing immature candles (those with needles not ready to emerge) before the timeframe cited below, one runs the risk that the energy in the stub that remains is not well enough along so that the secondary sprouts that emerge on the end of the stub when the candle has been removed will be scraggly looking or will not emerge at all.

Therefore, it is to one's advantage to wait until the gunbarrel sprouts reach the full lengths of their growth (somewhere between April 25th and May 5th)

COMPARISON OF SPROUT GROWTH (from Chokusou)



Full size needles, nothing has been done to the needles.



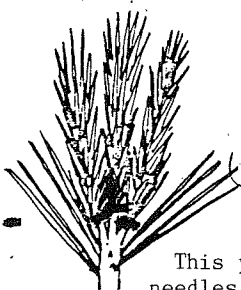
Candles or "midori" only have been plucked. It is significant here that the needles are of varying lengths.



Old needles

Size of needles when short needle rules are applied. Short needle rules must be used with candle plucking.

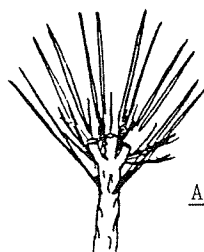
TRADITIONAL OR OLD SPROUT CUTTING METHOD



Cut

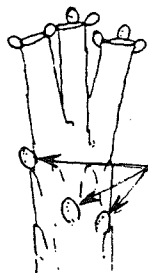
Cut sprouts not later than September 3rd

This year's growth of needles from this year's candles are to be cut no later than September 3rd.



After cutting sprouts

Remove the rest of the unwanted branches in November when the tree is less vigorous.



Sprouts emerge

(Needles have been omitted.)

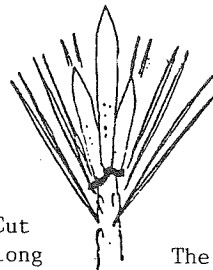
Sprouts will emerge on a healthy tree.

and "break and take" the gunbarrels (twist or snap them off) between the dates of May 1st and 10th. Then on the average, the sprouts that remain will be such that a more uniform pattern in the needle growth will emerge.

The above constitutes Midori or Candle Plucking. Please refer to the illustration for the technique.

CANDLE or MIDORI PLUCKING: April 20th to May 10th

Midori when they blossom will produce needles that are somewhat longer than desired.

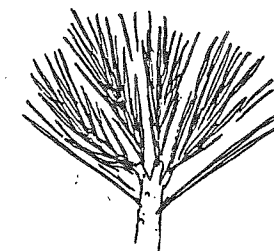


(Cut along these lines - )

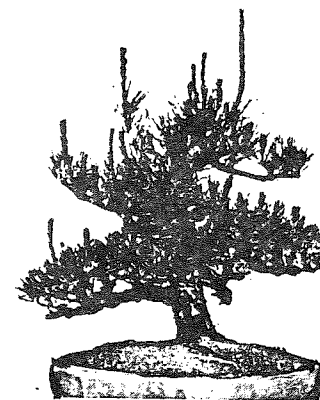
Sprouts Emerge



The midori if left on the tree will take most if not all of the tree's energy



Many sprouts emerge. The Short Needle Rule refers to the lengths of the needles that have emerged from the sprouts.



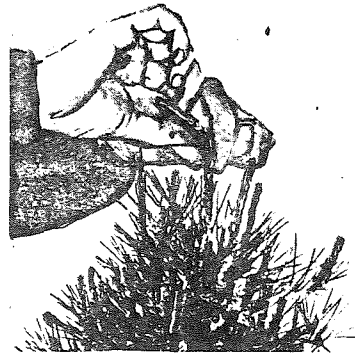
May 1st to 10th, - condition of a partially finished tree. The candle growth is strongest at the tips of the branches in the upper portion of the tree.

(Continued on page 12)

TREE CARE CALENDAR

| TREE SPECIES                        | Jan                               |          |          | Feb     |          |          | Mar                 |          |          | Apr                   |          |          | May  |          |          | Jun  |          |          | Jul                              |          |          | Aug                           |          |          | Sep                      |          |          | Oct   |          |          | Nov                 |          |          | Dec |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|--|----------|----------|--|----------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|-----|--|--|
|                                     | 1 to 10                           | 11 to 20 | 21 to 31 | 1 to 10 | 11 to 20 | 21 to 28 | 1 to 10             | 11 to 20 | 21 to 31 | 1 to 10               | 11 to 20 | 21 to 30 | 1 to 10  | 11 to 20 | 21 to 31 | 1 to 10  | 11 to 20 | 21 to 30 | 1 to 10                          | 11 to 20 | 21 to 31 | 1 to 10                       | 11 to 20 | 21 to 31 | 1 to 10                  | 11 to 20 | 21 to 30 | 1 to 10   | 11 to 20 | 21 to 30 | 1 to 10             | 11 to 20 | 21 to 31 |     |  |  |
| <u>FRUIT BEARING</u><br>COTONEASTER | FL I                              |          |          |         |          |          | RG R                |          |          | I F B                 |          |          | B1 F I   |          |          | I F<br>Wi PB   |          |          | I F<br>PS                        |          |          | I RW                          |          |          | PB F<br>Appreciate fruit |          |          | I<br>Red leaves   |          |          | Prune to shape<br>G |          |          |     |  |  |
| GARDENIA                            | FL I                              |          |          |         |          |          | B RG<br>Pluck fruit |          |          | R F<br>Prune to shape |          |          | I Wi F   |          |          | I B1 F I<br>(Leave 3 sprouts)                            |          |          | I PS F<br>I<br>(Leave 3 sprouts) |          |          | I RW F                        |          |          | I PB<br>Appreciate fruit |          |          | PB<br>G   |          |          |                     |          |          |     |  |  |
| HOLLY                               | G<br><u>2W</u> F I<br>WINTER TYPE |          |          |         |          |          | R<br><u>W1</u>      |          |          | Protect against frost |          |          | Wi<br>Cut unwanted and head branches and pluck sprouts (leave 3) |          |          | RW<br>B F<br>Pollenate male tree                         |          |          | I W2 F<br>HS                     |          |          | W1 I<br>Appreciate fruit      |          |          | PB                       |          |          | P + Shape<br><u>2W</u><br>After first frost put in greenhouse |          |          |                     |          |          |     |  |  |
| ILEX                                | FL I                              |          |          |         |          |          | RG<br>P             |          |          | R F I                 |          |          | Wi F I   |          |          | B1 PS I<br>(Leave 3 sprouts)                             |          |          | F I RW<br>HS                     |          |          | FS                            |          |          | PB F<br>Enjoy fruit      |          |          | P<br>G  |          |          |                     |          |          |     |  |  |
| POMEGRANITE                         | F I<br>Winter type                |          |          |         |          |          | RG                  |          |          | B I R                 |          |          | B I F  |          |          | Wi B1 PS I<br>(leave 3 sprouts)<br>Prune bottom branches |          |          | I F                              |          |          | RW F<br>PB F                  |          |          | I<br>Enjoy fruit         |          |          | Yellow leaves<br>RL<br>G<br>P                                 |          |          |                     |          |          |     |  |  |
| PYRACANTHA                          | G<br><u>2W</u> FL I               |          |          |         |          |          | R<br><u>W1</u> B    |          |          | I                     |          |          | Wi<br>RU   |          |          | B F<br>W2 F W3<br>I                                      |          |          | RW<br>I W2                       |          |          | RU<br>F I I<br>W1 Enjoy fruit |          |          | P                        |          |          | G<br><u>2W</u><br>After first frost put in greenhouse         |          |          |                     |          |          |     |  |  |

(Continued from page 9)



Of the healthy, robust candles, hold the sprout and snap-off two-thirds of the candle (leaving one-third of the candle).



For the less robust, healthy candles break-off about one-half of the candles.

Condition of the tree the tree after sprout removal.



(Editor's note; After reading the above descriptions of midori plucking one should note an obvious inconsistency. The first technique calls for removal of the entire candle or midori, while the pictures of the tree show the partial removal of a candle. The first technique appears to be more in order for the simpler Short Needle technique. The partial removal of the candles will help the tree in distributing its energy in preparation for the next operation, - the sprout cutting.)

CUTTING OF SPROUTS OF AN UNDEVELOPED BONSAI

Sprout cutting is an intensely rigorous technique, and once started, it expedites the time when actions take place and in so doing hastens the recovery of the tree's energy.

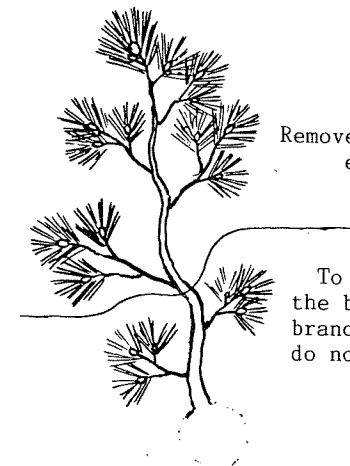
Yet, the intention of Sprout Cutting is to continue to develop a tree's shape by promoting its appearance in addition to preserving the tree's energy. Having made that statement, one must be practical in the timing of when to cut the secondary sprouts. On an undeveloped tree, the suitable time for removing sprouts is not until June 15th to 20th.

Directions for cutting healthy sprouts:-It is sufficient that each sprout be cut only once. However, for branches which have reached their ultimate length and desired thickness remove the branch tip end sprouts. If the branch has not arrived at the desired thickness, allow the tip-end sprout to grow so that the branch will reach its ideal thickness and anticipated length. For the lower branches and other weak branches and side branches do not cut sprouts until those branches have finished growing to the desired lengths. Also do not arrange to cut the tender sprouts on the top and mid-region of the tree.

FIRST YEAR - PROCESS OF SPROUT REMOVAL TO EVENTUALLY MAKE A FINISHED TREE

First Year

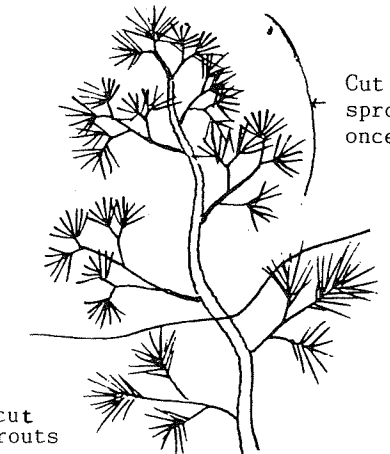
Remove sprouts,- cut each only once.



To put energy into the branches where added branch length is desired, do not cut the sprouts.

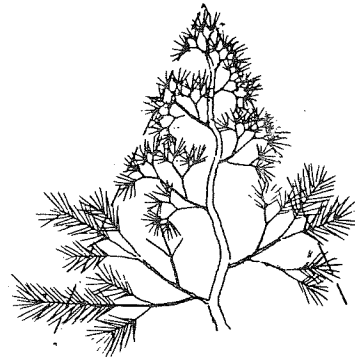
Second Year

Cut each sprout only once.



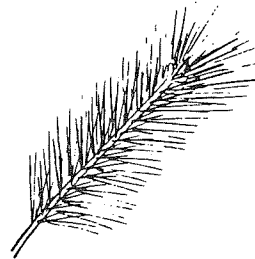
Do not cut sprouts

Third Year Branch Shaping

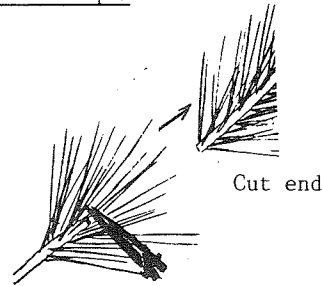


The branch shaping effort consists of cutting the middle sprouts which protrude beyond the dashed line. Cut them back as far as the dashed line.

Sprout Cutting Technique



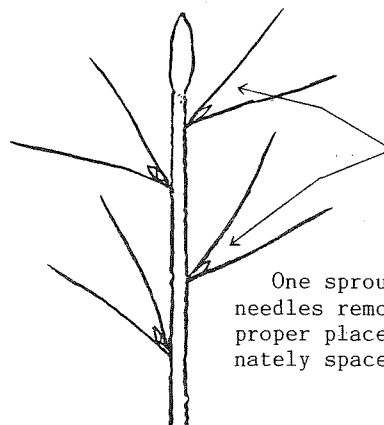
New twig



Cut end

Example of the ideal place to cut. In the autumn the needles in the parts of each sprout that remain will have buds swelling in the following Spring.

Manner in Which the Sprouts Lengthen



Buds emerging in the needle pairs

One sprout with needles removed at the proper places (alternately spaced).



Side view (no needles on under surface).

TREE CARE CALENDAR CHARTS

The Tree Care Calendar chart in the center section of this Newsletter is the last of the 6 part series. Last August, Harvey Everett sent the following letter concerning the chart that appeared in the August issue comparing the temperatures and relative humidities of the Tokyo region versus Washington, D.C. A corrected table follows.

3106 McComas Avenue  
Kensington, MD 20895  
August 23, 1984

Dear Jules,

The temperature and relative humidity tables in the August 1984 Newsletter, page 11, are from misleading to simply wrong.

First, look at the temperatures. These are not the predictable Max and Min temperatures for the month, but probably mean daily high and low temperatures. The temperatures would appear to be reasonable with such a redefinition.

The Max and Min relative humidity listings are pure nonsense. Looking at the Min RH for July in Washington, to get a 7% RH at 88 F, the local air must be prechilled to 17 F to precipitate out the excess moisture. At 70 F it must be chilled to 6 F to get a 7% RH. It is obvious that these are extreme desert conditions which do not occur in either Washington or Tokyo.

In another example, the January weather that produced 62% RH at 34 F would have to be warmed to 95 F to reach an RH of 7%. However, in order to get an RH of 7% at 34 F, the atmospheric pressure must be reduced below 14.7 psi and I don't think that it could occur even at Denver's altitude. Even then the temperature would have to be about -5 F. It is possible to get 7% RH in winter in a heated space. For example, one could have 7% RH inside at 80 F when it is precipitating (100% RH) outside at 12 F.

The tabulation of RH on a monthly basis is a tricky exercise. Obviously, RH is just about 100% when it is raining or snowing. It is generally highest at the lowest daily temperature and visa versa, but not always, due to atmospheric changes during the day. One should avoid predicting monthly RH. In Tokyo and Washington RH will range between 25% and 95% year round. However, during the rainy seasons of Tokyo, the RH can range between 55% and 100%.

Harvey



TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY - TOKYO VERSUS WASHINGTON, D.C.

| Month | Temperature          |       |                     |       | Mean Relative Humidity |       | Number of Days Measurable Amount of Precipitation |       |
|-------|----------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---|-------|
|       | Average Monthly High |       | Average Monthly Low |       | Tokyo                  | Wash. | Tokyo   | Wash. |
|       | Tokyo                | Wash. | Tokyo               | Wash. | Tokyo                  | Wash. | Tokyo   | Wash. |
| Jan   | 46                   | 47    | 29                  | 34    | 61                     | 62    | 5   | 7     |
| Feb   | 48                   | 47    | 30                  | 31    | 60                     | 60    | 6   | 6     |
| Mar   | 53                   | 56    | 35                  | 38    | 64                     | 60    | 10  | 6     |
| Apr   | 62                   | 67    | 46                  | 47    | 70                     | 60    | 10  | 5     |
| May   | 72                   | 76    | 53                  | 58    | 74                     | 63    | 10  | 9     |
| Jun   | 75                   | 85    | 62                  | 65    | 79                     | 61    | 12  | 7     |
| Jul   | 82                   | 88    | 70                  | 70    | 80                     | 66    | 10  | 7     |
| Aug   | 86                   | 86    | 72                  | 68    | 79                     | 67    | 9   | 6     |
| Sep   | 78                   | 79    | 66                  | 61    | 80                     | 70    | 12  | 6     |
| Oct   | 70                   | 70    | 56                  | 52    | 76                     | 70    | 11  | 5     |
| Nov   | 60                   | 56    | 42                  | 41    | 71                     | 68    | 7   | 6     |
| Dec   | 51                   | 47    | 33                  | 32    | 64                     | 65    | 5   | 6     |

The temperatures are in degrees Fahrenheit. The relative humidity is in percent. The data was extracted from International Association for Medical Assistance to Travellers - World Climate Charts.

As Harvey Everett indicated, it is not an easy task to compare climates. The data for Tokyo versus that for Washington does lead one to conclude that one would find complete agreement between the two. However, those who have been to Japan recognize that Winters around Tokyo do not have the snowfalls that Washington has. Also when the month of June arrives, Japan has a rainy season whereas in Washington there is no definable rainy season with weeks of endless rain or drizzle.

The Key to the Tree Calendar Chart is repeated so that if you missed it when it was first published, you won't be without it.

THANKS HARVEY EVERETT FOR POINTING OUT THE MISTAKES IN THE PRIOR TABLE!

KEY FOR TREE CARE CALENDAR

- AL - Appreciate leaves
- B - Obtain tree
- BL - Flowers bloom
- CL - Clip-off all leaves
- CS - Cut new sprouts
- F - Fertilize
- FH - Fertilize heavily
- FL - Fertilize lightly
- FS - Full sun
- G - Put under shelter or in a green house
- Gr - Do grafting
- GW - Put in greenhouse if wired
- HS - Half-a-day shade
- M - Mist foliage
- NP - Prune needles (remove complete needle fascicle)
- LP - Leaf prune
- OB - Open-up branching by branch removal
- ON - Remove dead or 2 years old needles
- P - Prune
- PB - Prune unwanted lengths from branches
- PC - Prune candles
- Pl - Plant seeds
- PO - Prune previous year's branches
- PS - Prune sprouts
- R - Repot. Shows only time of year when it is best to do this. Some trees are repotted once every year, others less often.
- RB - Remove dead blossoms
- RG - Remove from Winter shelter or from greenhouse
- RL - Remove dead leaves
- RU - Remove unwanted branches
- RW - Remove wire
- (RW) - Remove wire only before it cuts into bark
- R3 - Remove wire in 3rd year
- RW3 - Remove wire in 3 to 4 months
- TB - Thin out by pruning branches
- V - Best viewing time
- Wi - Wire
- WM - Moderate watering - hold back but don't let dry out
- WT - Water during year when topsoil appears dry.
- W1 - Begin watering once per day
- W2 - Begin watering twice per day
- W3 - Begin watering 3 times per day
- 2W - Water every other day



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NEW HOTEL RATES

THE INTERNATIONAL BONSAI CONGRESS announces reduced room rates at the Sheraton New Orleans to \$68.00 for singles and doubles! This is a substantial discount, especially for a major New Orleans hotel, and only one of the many reasons you should plan to attend IBC '85 in New Orleans on April 3 through 7.

IBC '85 HIGHLIGHTS

A SPRING date assures good weather & the City at its best.

POTTING TECHNIQUES & AESTHETICS will be featured--Spring is the best time for this important element of complete Bonsai training.

JOHN NAKA will present a two-part lecture-demonstration, working with the rare species Planera aquatica, commonly known as the Water Elm, focusing on new deciduous shapes.

HATSUGI KATO, third-generation Bonsai master of Omiya, Japan, will work on a collected hawthorne as part of the INTERNATIONAL DAY activities planned for Saturday, April 6, 1985. Panelists from Australia, England, Italy, South Africa and Venezuela, will discuss and illustrate Bonsai techniques and designs from their parts of the world.

The BAYOU BAZAAR promises to be one of the best Bonsai market places ever established at a Congress -- a larger space has been reserved and we hope to attract a greater variety of vendors for your shopping enjoyment.

The SHERATON NEW ORLEANS borders the famous French Quarter where IBC'ers can stroll along streets that were laid out more than two hundred years ago, and enjoy architecture, reflecting New Orleans' diverse and rich heritage.

DELTA AIRLINES has established a thirty percent discount for round-trip air fares to IBC '85, and a tour of CAJUN COUNTRY is being mapped out for pre- and post-convention activity.

All of this and more has been planned by THE GREATER NEW ORLEANS BONSAI SOCIETY to make your visit to New Orleans and IBC '85 a memorable experience. Don't delay -- get your registration form in now and become eligible for the EARLY BIRD DRAWING. If you already have a registration form, pass this one on to a friend: the more the merrier.

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DONNA BANTING

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WARREN HILL

HATSUGI KATO

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

12 January NORTHERN VIRGINIA (703) 938-0683: Green Spring Horticultural Center. 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. Beginners' Clinic on Saturday "Getting Started". 10:00 a.m. Regular meeting with movie from the Japan Cultural Center titled "Bonsai".

19 January WASHINGTON (202) 547-8497: National Arboretum at 2:00 p.m. Saturday

20 January KIYOMIZU (301) 423-8230: Planning meeting, - time and place Sunday can be obtained by telephoning 423-8230.

24 January BROOKSIDE (301) 871-5768: Argyle Community Center. Beginners' Thursday Corner to start at 7:00 p.m. Tonight we have the pleasure to be visited by Bob Dreschler, curator of the National Bonsai Collection. He will do a follow-up on the film we saw in December. He will talk about where the collection stands and where it will be going in the future. Mr. Dreschler will also tell us some of the unique requirements and methods used in the everchanging life of the collection. Some of the techniques can be applied to our own trees.

RAFFLE !!

For information on the following clubs, telephone the numbers shown below:

ANNAPOLIS (301) 263-3995 BALTIMORE (301) 557-9399

JOHN NAKA IS RECOVERING

The December 1984 issue of New Orleans Bonsai reported that John Naka had been ill and hospitalized. A telephone call to the Naka residence found John's wife Alice at home. She indicated that John was at home recovering from a bladder infection which surfaced while he was attending a seminar in Hawaii. If everything works out all right, John will not need an operation. For those wishing to send John a get-well card, here's his address:

Mr. John Naka  
PO Box 78211  
Los Angeles, CA 90016



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